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Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 31 July 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 18 July 2003 addressed to you by H.E. Tassos Papadopoulos, President of the Republic of Cyprus, a copy of which was sent to the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Kasoulides**
Chargé d'affaires

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Annex to the letter dated 31 July 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing this letter because I would like to communicate my views on the positions put forth by Mr. Denktash in his letter to you of 11 July 2003, which he also copied to me.

At the outset, I would like to point out that Mr. Denktash's approach, as defined in his letter, follows the logic of his letter to me of 2 April 2003, by which he attributed the stalemate at the Hague to "the 'socio-psychological' dimension of the problem and especially the deep crisis of confidence between the two sides", a view that is obviously unfounded.

After the deadlock at the Hague, Mr. Denktash has consistently engaged in an effort to eliminate every prospect for the resumption of the talks on the basis of your plan and to disorient both international and Turkish Cypriot public opinion about who is to blame for the failure of the talks and the current stalemate. I consider it worthwhile to note that the discussions on confidence-building measures held in 1993-1994 resulted in a deadlock solely due to Mr. Denktash's insistence on pursuing his objective to promote the acknowledgement of his secessionist entity.

The interaction witnessed recently between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots following the partial lifting of restrictions on the freedom of movement, which have been imposed by the occupation regime over the last 29 years, has provided concrete and sound evidence that no lack of confidence exists among ordinary people and has unambiguously shown that what is really lacking is a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem.

I am certain that you share my position that the best hope for us to proceed forward is through the resumption of negotiations, aiming at reaching a viable and functional solution as soon as possible. I have repeatedly expressed my readiness to immediately engage in substantive negotiations on the basis of your plan of 26 February 2003.

Allow me to reiterate that (as I indicated in my letter of 2 April 2003 to Mr. Denktash, which I also copied to you) if any resumption of the talks is to be meaningful I believe that both communities should indicate at the outset that they accept your plan as the basis for a further negotiating process, within the framework of your good offices mission, in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem as provided for in relevant Security Council resolutions.

(*Signed*) Tassos **Papadopoulos**
President of the Republic of Cyprus

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Agenda items 36 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 8 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I wish to draw your attention to a grave escalation of provocative cross-border attacks by the terrorist organization Hizbullah, which pose an imminent risk to the lives of civilians and the safety of communities in northern Israel. Accompanied by ever more virulent and vehement threats of terror, such attacks point to a serious threat posed by Hizbullah, with the support of Lebanon, Syria and Iran, to stability along the northern border.

This morning, 8 August 2003, Hizbullah terrorists opened a massive artillery attack on northern Israel. During two hours of shelling, mortars, missiles, Katyusha rockets and rounds from automatic weapons were fired across the Blue Line from Lebanon. Shells hit communities in Rosh Hanikra, on the north-west coast of Israel, and eastern positions in the Har Dov and Hermon regions, causing significant structural damage, and traumatizing the local residents. Shells also hit the towns of Masadeh and Majdal Shams, destroying homes in the area.

On Sunday, 3 August 2003, Hizbullah terrorists fired missiles across the Blue Line from Lebanon, injuring a civilian in the northern Israeli town of Even Menahem. These missiles also caused serious structural damage to a kindergarten and a home. All seven members of the resident family were treated for shock. Missile salvos also landed on a number of communities in the western Galilee area of Israel. It is only by sheer luck that the number of casualties from these acts of aggression was not higher.

This latest escalation in Hizbullah attacks confirms that the terrorist organization, and its sponsoring States, continue to seek to destabilize the region, despite Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon over three years ago, in full and confirmed compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). As Israel has repeatedly indicated in letters to the Secretary-General, and in meetings with United Nations officials, rather than agree to fulfil its obligations under the norms of international law and the provisions of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310

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(2000), 1337 (2001) and 1373 (2001), which call for the restoration of international peace and security, the return of the effective authority of the Government of Lebanon in the south, and the prevention of cross-border terrorist attacks, the Government of Lebanon has effectively relinquished control of South Lebanon to the terrorist organization Hizbullah.

Hizbullah has proved itself, time and again, to be an enemy of peace, supporting and perpetrating terrorist activities worldwide. The organization is once again seeking to escalate tensions in the area of the Blue Line by purposefully and systematically carrying out numerous unprovoked cross-border attacks endangering both Israeli and Lebanese citizens, in clear violation of the Blue Line as established by the United Nations.

These incidents follow a series of malicious and aggressive statements issued by the leadership of Hizbullah, including Hassan Nasrallah, in recent weeks, inciting members of the organization to continue to perpetrate acts of terror against Israelis. In a statement on 27 June 2003, Nasrallah advocated tactics of blackmail to achieve his terrorist aims, warning that his group will resume the capture of Israelis. "I pledge to work day and night to have in (our) possession new Israeli captives", he added. This statement, together with Hizbullah's continuing support for and promotion of acts of global terrorism, serves to illustrate the violent nature of Hizbullah, and its continuing threat to the peace and security of the region.

The fact that this notorious terrorist organization, which brazenly advocates suicide terrorism against Western targets, and possesses a demonstrated record of terrorist activity, still enjoys public and express support, including the provision of funding, training and military assistance from the Governments of Lebanon, Syria and Iran, cannot be tolerated by the international community as it pursues its global campaign against terrorism. The steadfast refusal to suppress Hizbullah and to ensure effective control of the south as required by Security Council resolutions and international law is the cause of instability in the area, and risks causing a serious escalation of tensions in South Lebanon and in the greater Middle East.

In light of this ongoing and grave failure, Israel has no option but to take the necessary measures to protect its citizens, until Lebanon and Syria, the power broker and the occupying force in Lebanon, and whose representative is paradoxically this month's President of the Security Council, live up to their obligations as responsible members of the international community. Israel once again calls on the international community to expect no less than full compliance.

The present letter is a follow-up to previous letters concerning the dangerous situation in South Lebanon caused by the illegal attacks perpetrated by Hizbullah across the Blue Line.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/57/855

General Assembly

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11 August 2003

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 25 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea: oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 1 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on 31 July 2003 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 25 (a).

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

On 26 July 2003, the motor ship Vega-1 completed the maritime voyage Sukhumi-Sochi-Sukhumi. According to the available information, there are plans to organize regular maritime service between Sochi and Sukhumi, and, in particular, it is intended to effect three trips per week.

The motor ship Vega-1 flagrantly violated the legislation of Georgia, including the Criminal Code (illegal crossing of the State border and breach of customs rules), and decree No. 140 of the President of Georgia of 31 January 1996 on the closure of the Sukhumi seaport and port points, the maritime area and the section of the State border lying within Abkhazia, Georgia, for all forms of international transport, of which the Russian side was duly informed.

The Russian side, which had at its disposal information concerning the departure of the motor ship Vega-1 from the port of Sukhumi, did not notify the Georgian side of the presence of the violator vessel in a Russian Federation port, thereby actually assisting it in evading the punishment stipulated under Georgian legislation and international law.

Such actions by the Russian side are incompatible with the principles of good neighbourliness between the two States, the requirements of international law, particularly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the provisions of the Agreement between the Governments of Georgia and the Russian Federation on Commercial Navigation.

Such actions by the Russian side are in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Memorandum on the maintenance of peace and stability in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) of 10 February 1995 and the decision of the CIS Council of Heads of State on measures for the settlement [of the conflict] in Abkhazia, Georgia, of 19 January 1996 and constitute virtual approval of the initiation of maritime service with the so-called "Republic of Abkhazia", which, together with other illegal and unilateral steps, particularly the establishment of a simplified procedure for crossing the border on the Abkhaz section of the Georgian-Russian border, the granting of Russian citizenship to inhabitants of Abkhazia, Georgia, the resumption of the rail service and so forth, is a continuation of the policy of all-round support for the separatist regime in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia reiterates that the Sukhumi seaport and port points, the maritime area and the section of the State border lying within Abkhazia, Georgia, are closed for all forms of international transport, with the exception of shipments of humanitarian aid, in accordance with the established rules. Should similar illegal actions recur, the Georgian side demands that it be notified immediately and that the violator vessels be detained pending an appropriate response by the Georgian side.

Tbilisi, 31 July 2003

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Agenda items 36 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 11 August 2003 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the dangerous and provocative violations and acts of aggression that Israel continues on a daily basis to commit against Lebanon by air, on land and at sea, in flagrant breach of the Blue Line and the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), thereby posing a threat to stability and creating an atmosphere of tension in the region.

As the Secretary-General noted in the report he submitted to the Security Council on 23 July 2003 (S/2003/728), in his description of the situation in the area of operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL): "Israeli air incursions into Lebanon increased overall during the reporting period, though the numbers have declined since early July. UNIFIL recorded almost daily violations across the Blue Line in some weeks. As in the past, many Israeli overflights penetrated deep into Lebanon, often generating sonic booms over populated areas. The pattern identified in my previous reports continued, whereby some aircraft would fly out to sea and enter Lebanese airspace north of the UNIFIL area of operation, thus avoiding direct observation and verification by UNIFIL. These overflights are widely observed by civilians, United Nations personnel and other members of the international community, and reported to UNIFIL by the Lebanese authorities. Israeli air incursions continued despite frequent calls by United Nations officials and a number of concerned Member States that Israel cease these violations."

At dawn today, Israeli military aircraft made overflights at low altitude, breaking the sound barrier over the capital, Beirut, and causing two powerful sonic booms, the sole purpose of which was to alarm the civilian population. As is indicated in the annexed list of violations and acts of aggression that were recorded

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by the Lebanese armed forces during the period from 2 to 10 August 2003, Israel has continued to violate Lebanese airspace in the manner to which the Secretary-General referred in his last and other earlier reports. Furthermore, Israeli forces have fired shells and artillery rounds at the environs of the occupied Shab'a farms and the Lebanese border regions. Those violations constitute a small section of the long series of daily and continuing violations of the Blue Line that Israel persists in committing against Lebanon of which we have informed you in previous letters, the most recent being that which appeared as document A/57/844-S/2003/698 dated 10 July 2003. Those Israeli violations and acts of aggression are continuing and, in most cases, extend deep inside Lebanese territory, terrorizing and tormenting the Lebanese civilian population and causing material damage, regardless of repeated calls to Israel from the United Nations and the international community to desist and Lebanon's continual warnings of their dangers and consequences.

While Israel carries out these violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon in a deliberate, programmed and continuous manner, the actions of the Lebanese resistance constitute a reaction to the reality of occupation and to the persistent Israeli violations and acts of aggression that the Secretary-General has described in his successive reports to the Security Council as provocative. The word "provocative" indicates the possibility of a reaction. In this context, Lebanon considers it important to affirm that the actions of the Lebanese resistance are aimed solely against Israeli military targets within occupied Lebanese territory, which Israel itself recognizes as occupied territory, or against Israeli military aircraft that violate Lebanese airspace.

In view of the foregoing, Lebanon calls upon the international community to take the necessary measures to halt the Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon that constitute a source of instability in the region and threaten international security and peace. Lebanon reserves the right to act as it sees fit in the light of developments in the situation, including the right to urge the Security Council to convene.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Houssam **Diab**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 August 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The most recent Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon

2 August 2003

At 0600 hours a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace off the coast at Sidon and made a circular overflight between Beirut and Sa'diyat. It left at 0900 hours from the coast at Naqurah. During that period, at 0815 hours, a member of the resistance was assassinated when his car was blown up in Kfayyat in the southern suburbs.

3 August 2003

At 1010 and 1230 hours military aircraft overflew the Lebanese areas adjacent to the border and were met with land-based anti-aircraft fire from the resistance.

At 2220 hours two surveillance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace off the coast at Na'imah. They left at 0215 hours on 4 August 2003 from the coast at Naqurah.

4 August 2003

Between 1250 and 1320 hours two helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a farms.

At 2250 hours a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace off the coast at Sidon and made a circular overflight between Sidon and Beirut. It left at 0200 hours on 5 August 2003 from the coast at Naqurah.

5 August 2003

Between 1045 and 1140 hours enemy forces intermittently fired 120-mm mortar rounds from their post at Ramta. The rounds fell inside the Shab'a farms.

Between 2100 and 2200 hours two helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a farms.

6 August 2003

At various times between 1040 and 1515 hours and at 2030 hours military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab'a farms.

7 August 2003

At various times between 0805 and 2230 hours two helicopters made three overflights of the occupied Shab'a farms.

8 August 2003

Between 0955 and 1140 hours enemy forces fired a number of artillery and mortar rounds from their posts inside the occupied Shab'a farms, while military

aircraft attacked the environs of Kafr Shuba, Rashayya al-Fukhkhar and Ibil al-Saqy, dropping eight air-ground missiles. They were met with land-based anti-aircraft fire from the resistance.

9 August 2003

Between 1200 and 1240 hours a surveillance plane overflew the occupied Shab'a farms.

10 August 2003

Between 1150 and 1230 hours military aircraft overflew the border areas near Naqurah and Bint Jubayl at various altitudes and were met with land-based anti-aircraft fire from the resistance.

At 1300 hours the enemy Israeli radio announced that several anti-aircraft shells which had been fired on military aircraft had fallen on the settlement of Shlomi in the western sector.

Between 1600 and 1735 hours military and reconnaissance aircraft flying at various altitudes overflew the regions of Tyre and Bint Jubayl. At 1620 hours and 1635 hours they attacked the environs of Tayr Harfa in the Wadi al-Zarqa region, firing two air-ground missiles.

Between 1640 and 1650 hours the enemy Israeli forces fired four 120-mm mortar rounds from within the occupied Palestinian territories. The rounds fell in Wadi al-Muthlim between Ramiyah and Bayt Lif.

Between 1750 and 1800 hours the sound of several explosions was heard inside the occupied Shab'a farms. The reason for those explosions was unknown.

In addition to the violations committed in the air and on the ground, Israeli boats on a daily basis fire flares and salvoes from the point where the territorial waters of Lebanon meet those of Palestine.

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Security Council
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The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 11 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to you again, regarding yet another provocative cross-border attack by the terrorist organization Hizbullah, which left one Israeli 16 year-old, Haviv Dadon, dead, and four others injured. This incident, the latest in a series of recent terrorist attacks by Hizbullah initiated from Lebanese territory, comes just three days after my previous letter to you (A/57/854-S/2003/800), which reiterated our persistent concerns regarding the intentions and activities of Hizbullah, and its State sponsors.

Yesterday, at around 12.30 p.m. local time, Hizbullah resumed shelling civilian targets in northern Israel, shellings which had continued over the weekend. Numerous shells were fired by the terror organization, three of which landed in the yard of a private home in the city of Shlomi and in other parts of the city, traumatizing local residents. Haviv Dadon was fatally injured by one of the shells as he was walking home, and shortly thereafter died from his injuries.

It is abundantly clear that Hizbullah with the full support and even the blessings of Syria and Iran has decided to further destabilize the region, just as efforts to restart the peace process are under way. As Israel has repeatedly indicated in letters to the Secretary-General, and in meetings with United Nations officials, the persistent refusal of Lebanon, Syria and Iran to meet their obligations under the norms of international law and the provisions of resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001) and 1373 (2001), to prevent cross-border terrorist attacks and ensure effective peace and security throughout Lebanon, risks escalating tensions in the entire region. It should be stressed, as the Secretary-General has noted in previous reports regarding UNIFIL, that this failure stems from a deliberate policy decision not to deploy troops along the Blue Line so as to restore calm and ensure effective control of the area, as required by Security Council resolutions. Such conduct represents a naked challenge to the international community to

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confirm the seriousness with which it is pursuing its global counter-terrorist campaign.

The international community must not tolerate Lebanon's continued and open defiance of the Council, a full three years after Israel's withdrawal in full and confirmed compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978). The situation is made more dangerous, if not patently absurd, by the fact that Syria, a primary sponsor of Hizbullah and other terrorist organizations, sits as President of the Council. One would have expected that the Council, in the context of its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, would make its voice heard in the face of these ongoing violations by Hizbullah and its sponsoring States. In the perverse reality created by Syria's membership of the Council, the party mainly responsible for violating the relevant Security Council resolutions is the very party charged with ensuring compliance with them.

In light of this situation, and while seeking to avoid any further escalation in the situation, Israel will adopt the necessary measures to protect its citizens in accordance with the right of self-defence. We reiterate our call to the international community to make clear to the primary sponsors and supporters of the terrorist organization Hizbullah — Lebanon, Syria and Iran — the firm expectation that they will comply with their international obligations, like any responsible State, end their support for terrorism and cease the pursuit of an aggressive and rejectionist agenda which endangers the prospects for peace and security for all the peoples of the region.

The present letter is a follow-up to previous letters concerning the dangerous situation in South Lebanon caused by the illegal attacks perpetrated by Hizbullah across the Blue Line.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 12 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest acts of Palestinian terrorism perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

Early this morning, 12 August, Palestinian terrorists killed 2 Israelis and wounded 13 other people in two separate attacks. The first attack was in Rosh Ha'ayin, a Tel Aviv suburb, and the second attack was in the West Bank settlement of Ariel.

This is the first terror attack to take place in Rosh Ha'ayin, which is just inside the Green Line. A homicide bomber activated an explosive device held in his backpack near the entrance to a pharmacy at approximately 9 a.m. He was able to enter the pharmacy, which is located in a small shopping centre, with the bomb despite the presence of a security guard at the centre. Yehezkiel Yekutieli, 43, was killed in the blast and 10 people were injured, 4 of them seriously. The explosion led to a fire, which burned down several surrounding stores in the centre.

The second bombing took place at a bus stop on the road heading from the West Bank settlement of Ariel toward Tel Aviv. A homicide bomber set off the bomb he had strapped to his body when he saw several young Israelis at the bus stop. Erez Hershkovitz, 18, was killed in this attack, which wounded two others seriously.

The Fatah's al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade claimed responsibility for the bombing in Rosh Ha'ayin, and Hamas claimed responsibility for the Ariel attack. These attacks follow the recent threats from Palestinian militant organizations that they would no longer hold the ceasefire, which they had agreed to on 29 June.

These latest terrorist attacks are merely another attempt by Palestinian terrorists to target Israeli citizens. The continuing threat of Palestinian terrorism, deliberately aimed at the citizens of Israel, underscores the absolute necessity of Israel's preventative security measures. Those who perpetrated the attacks are,

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however, the enemies not only of Israel, but also of the peace process and all members of the international community that are combating terrorism.

Israel holds the Palestinian leadership fully responsible for its failure to suppress the campaign of terrorism, which continues to endanger the lives of both the Israelis and the Palestinians. The attacks today reaffirm the urgent need for the Palestinian Authority to fulfil its commitments and disarm the terror organizations. Only once terrorism and incitement are fully and finally rejected as an acceptable tactic can we advance the peace process, which is the only means of achieving a genuine and lasting peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism, which document the criminal terrorist strategy for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/57/859–S/2003/828

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 20 August 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 30 June 2003, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 3, 4, 17 to 22 and 28 to 30 July and on 7, 13, 16 and 18 August 2003, as follows:

On 3 July 2003, six (6) F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara in one formation, entered the FIR of Nicosia from the north-westerly direction, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards a westerly direction.

On 4 July 2003, one (1) C-650 Gulfstream Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-easterly direction entered the Nicosia FIR, flew over the Cape of Apostolos Andreas in the occupied area of Cyprus, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 July 2003, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus. The aircraft departed on the same day.

On 18 July 2003, four (4) F-16 and four (4) F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara in two formations, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus over the Cape of Apostolos Andreas in the occupied part of Cyprus, carrying out two (2) east-west transits, at a southerly location of Mount Pentadaktylos in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 July 2003, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the

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Republic of Cyprus, flying over Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, from where it departed on the same day.

On 18 and 19 July 2003, one (1) C-130 and one (1) BE-20 Turkish military aircraft respectively, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus over the occupied area of Mesaoria. The C-130 landed at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day. The BE-20 landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, where it remained.

On 20 July 2003, nineteen (19) [NF-5, F-16, F-4 and one C-130] Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

A. Ten (10) NF-5 Turkish military aircraft flew in two formations over the occupied areas of Kyrenia and Karpasia, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou. Seven (7) of these aircraft took off in the evening hours, flying over the sea area of Kyrenia in a flight demonstration, before landing at the same airport, where they remained.

B. Four (4) F-16 and four (4) F-4 Turkish military aircraft flew over the occupied areas of Kyrenia, Mesaoria, Karpasia and Famagusta, and participated in a parade at the occupied area of Kioneli. After leaving the Nicosia FIR, they departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

C. One (1) C-130, flying over the occupied area of Karpasia, landed at the illegal airport of Tymbou, where it remained.

On 21 July 2003, ten (10) NF-5 and two (2) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

A. The ten (10) NF-5 aircraft, in two formations, took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou (where they had landed on 20 July), violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus over the occupied areas of Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Karpasia, before departing towards the FIR of Ankara.

B. One (1) C-130, coming from the FIR of Ankara, flying over the occupied area of Karpasia, landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

C. The other C-130 took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou (where it had landed the previous day) and departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 July 2003, one (1) C-130 and one (1) BE-20 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

A. The BE-20 aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko (where it had landed on 19 July), violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flew over the occupied areas of Kyrenia, Mesaoria and Karpasia, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

B. The C-130 aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara, flying over the occupied area of Karpasia, landed at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed later on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 22 July 2003, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day.

On 28 July 2003, four (4) F-16 Turkish military aircraft flying in one formation, coming from a north-westerly direction violated the international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 29 July 2003, one (1) Turkish military aircraft unknown type, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Kyrenia on a fire extinguishing mission, landed at the illegal airport of Krini in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, from where it departed on the same day.

On 30 July 2003, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, from where it departed on the same day.

On 7 August 2003, one (1) Cugar Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, where it remained.

On 13 August 2003, four (4) F-16 Turkish military aircraft, coming in one formation from an easterly direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations before departing towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 August 2003, two (2) B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus. One of the aircraft departed on the next day.

On 18 August 2003, four (4) F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the FIR of Nicosia in one formation, violating the international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards a westerly direction.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest all the above-mentioned violations of the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, which violate international law, as well as Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their immediate cessation. It is hoped that the Government of Turkey will respect the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and restraint from further violations. The Government of Turkey should also heed the appeals of the international community, change its negative stance and exercise its influence on the Turkish-Cypriot leadership, in order to contribute to the efforts to find a just and functional solution to the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative